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1 2	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	
3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	
4	V •	13-CR-897
5	BLADIMIR RIGO,	
6	Defendant.	Plea
7	x	
8		New York, N.Y. April 23, 2014
9		12:10 p.m.
10	Before:	
11	HON. KEVIN N. FO	х,
12		Magistrate Judge
14	APPEARANCES	
15	PREET BHARARA	
16	United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York	
17	BY: JASON MASIMORE, ESQ. Assistant United States Attorney	
18	SPEARS & IMES LLP	
19	Attorneys for Defendant BY: JOANNA C. HENDON, ESQ. RICHARD M. BENJAMIN, ESQ.	
20	ALSO PRESENT: TONY ROMERO, FBI	
21	ALSO PRESENT: SELVA NEBBIA, Spanish La	anguage Interpreter
22		guarga essacif e a a c
23		
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J. J.		

(In open court; case called)

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Counsel, please state your name for the record.

MR. MASIMORE: Good afternoon, your Honor. Jason
Masimore for the government, and with me at counsel table is
Task Force Officer Tony Romero with the FBI. Thanks.

THE COURT: Good afternoon.

MS. HENDON: Good afternoon, your Honor. Joanna
Hendon for Mr. Rigo, and my colleague Richard Benjamin is also
with us today.

THE COURT: Good afternoon.

Is there an application on behalf of the defendant?

MS. HENDON: Yes. Mr. Rigo would like to withdraw his previously entered plea of not guilty to the offenses and enter a plea of guilty, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Rigo, I have before me indictment 13-CR-897, a multicount indictment, Count One of which charges a violation of Title 18 United States Code Section 1349, which makes it an offense for a person to conspire or agree with others to violate any of the fraud charges that are within a certain chapter of Title 18 of the United States Code. Count Two of the indictment charges a violation of Title 18 United States Code Section 371, which makes it an offense for a person to conspire or agree with others to violate the laws of the United States.

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The indictment also contains a forfeiture allegation through which the government has indicated it would seek to recoup from you the proceeds of illegal activity described in the indictment. You have a right to have this afternoon's proceeding presided over by a district judge. You may, if you wish, consent to have a magistrate judge preside at this afternoon's proceeding. In that connection I have before me a document which is labeled Consent to Proceed Before a United States Magistrate Judge on a Felony Plea Allocution. Mr. Cancellarich, would you swear the defendant, please. THE DEPUTY CLERK: Would the defendant please rise. State your name for the record. THE DEFENDANT: Bladimir Rigo. (Defendant sworn) THE DEPUTY CLERK: Thank you. THE COURT: Mr. Rigo, I want to show you the consent form that I mentioned a moment ago. Do you recognize this document? THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: Did you have an opportunity to review it 23 with your attorneys? THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Is there anything contained in the consent

E4n1riqp form that you do not understand? 1 2 THE DEFENDANT: No. 3 THE COURT: Do you acknowledge that the consent form explains in greater detail what I mentioned to you a moment ago 4 5 about your right to have this afternoon's proceeding presided over by a district judge and, further, that by signing the 6 7 document you are agreeing that a magistrate judge may preside at this afternoon's proceeding? 8 9 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 10 THE COURT: Is your true signature on the consent form? 11 12 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 13 THE COURT: Did anyone force you to sign the document, 14 sir? 15 THE DEFENDANT: No, sir. THE COURT: Let me turn my attention to your counsel. 16 17 Is your signature also on the consent form? 18 MS. HENDON: Yes, your Honor. 19 THE COURT: Very well. I shall sign the document and 20 then we'll continue. 21 Mr. Rigo, would you state your full name, please.

THE DEFENDANT: Bladimir Rigo.

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THE COURT: Sir, within the last 24 hours have you consumed any medicine, alcohol, or drugs that would affect your ability to understand what you're doing here today?

E4n1riqp 1 THE DEFENDANT: No, sir. THE COURT: Are you under the care of a physician or 2 3 psychiatrist for any condition? 4 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 5 THE COURT: Which, physician or psychiatrist? 6 THE DEFENDANT: A physician. 7 THE COURT: Is there anything about the condition for which the physician is treating you that would prevent you from 8 9 understanding what you're doing here today? 10 THE DEFENDANT: No. 11 THE COURT: Have you ever been treated for alcoholism 12 or drug addiction? 13 THE DEFENDANT: No. 14 THE COURT: Do you feel all right today? 15 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 16 THE COURT: What is the extent of your education, sir? 17 THE DEFENDANT: The second year of high school. 18 THE COURT: Sir, have you received a copy of indictment 13-CR-897? 19 20 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 21 THE COURT: Do you wish to have the indictment read to 22 you now in open court?

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THE COURT: Do you understand what it says that you

THE DEFENDANT: No.

did in the indictment?

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1	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.		
2	THE COURT: Have you had sufficient opportunity to		
3	speak with your attorneys about the charges contained in the		
4	indictment and how you wish to plead with them?		
5	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.		
6	THE COURT: Are you satisfied with the assistance that		
7	your attorneys have rendered to you in connection with this		
8	matter?		
9	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.		
10	THE COURT: Are you ready to plead to indictment		
11	13-CR-897?		
12	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.		
13	THE COURT: What is your plea, sir, guilty or not		
14	guilty?		
15	THE DEFENDANT: Guilty.		
16	THE COURT: Are you a United States citizen?		
17	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.		
18	THE COURT: Do you understand that by pleading guilty		
19	to the offenses outlined in the indictment, which are felony		
20	offenses, you may be giving up certain valuable civil rights		
21	that you have, among them the following: the right to vote, the		
22	right to hold public office, the right to serve on a jury, the		
23	right to possess any type of firearm, including rifles and		
24	shotguns		

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: -- the right to be considered for certain types of employment, and the right to possess or obtain certain professional licenses?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: I have to determine whether your plea of guilty is being made voluntarily and whether you understand fully the nature of the charges made against you and the consequences of your plea, so I shall be asking you additional questions. I first want to ensure that you understand the nature of the charge made against you.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And so I indicated earlier, Count One of the indictment charges a violation of Title 18 United States Code Section 1349.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: That charge is that you participated in a conspiracy to commit healthcare fraud in or about the years 2000 through 2013.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: The law provides as a maximum penalty for the offense set forth at Count One of the indictment the following: a maximum sentence of ten years' imprisonment; a maximum fine of \$250,000, twice the gross pecuniary gain derived from the offense, or twice the gross pecuniary loss to persons other than yourself resulting from the offense; a

maximum term of three years' supervised release; and a mandatory \$100 special assessment. If you are sentenced to a term of supervised release and violate the terms and conditions of that supervised release such that it is revoked, you expose yourself to serving in prison all or part of the term of supervised release authorized by statute for the offense that resulted in such term of supervised release, without credit for time previously served on postrelease supervision.

Sir, do you understand the nature of the charge made against you at Count One of the indictment?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And do you understand the range of penalties, including the maximum sentence to which you are potentially exposing yourself by your plea of guilty to Count One of the indictment?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Count Two of the indictment, as I indicated to you earlier, charges a violation of Title 18

United States Code Section 371. In connection with that count of the indictment, the grand jury has charged that you participated in a conspiracy to commit certain adulteration offenses, that is, the adulteration of drugs, and the unlawful wholesale distribution of prescription drugs during the period in or about the year 2000 through the year 2013. The law provides as a maximum penalty for the offense set forth at

Count Two of the indictment the following: a maximum sentence of five years' imprisonment; a maximum fine of the greatest of \$250,000, twice the gross pecuniary gain derived from the offense, or twice the gross pecuniary loss to persons other than yourself resulting from the offense; a maximum term of supervised release of three years; and a \$100 mandatory special assessment. I addressed with you when I was discussing the charge at Count One of the indictment what would happen if you were sentenced to a term of supervised release and violated it, causing a revocation. The same would be true with respect to Count Two of the indictment if you are sentenced to a term of supervised release, violate it, and cause the supervised release to be revoked, so I shall not repeat that to you.

Sir, do you understand the nature of the charge made against you at Count Two of the indictment?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And do you understand the range of penalties including the maximum sentence to which you are potentially exposing yourself by your plea of guilty to Count Two of the indictment?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Do you understand that you have a right to plead not guilty and to have a jury trial on the charges contained in the indictment?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

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THE COURT: Do you understand that if you plead not guilty and go to trial, the burden would be upon the government to prove that you are guilty beyond a reasonable doubt?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that at a trial you would be presumed innocent until the government proved your guilt beyond a reasonable doubt?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that at a trial and at every other stage of the proceedings, you would have the right to be represented by an attorney and, if necessary, the court would appoint an attorney to represent you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that at a trial you would have the right to testify, to confront and question any witnesses who might testify against you, and the right not to be forced to incriminate yourself, that is, you do not have to be a witness against yourself?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that at a trial you would be entitled to call witnesses to testify and to compel the attendance of witnesses?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that if you plead guilty, there will be no trial of any kind so that you give up

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your right to a trial and the only remaining step would be for the assigned district judge to sentence you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Sir, are you certain that you understand the nature of the charges to which you are pleading?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: And are you certain that you understand the range of penalties, including the maximum sentence to which you are potentially subjecting yourself by your plea?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that the sentencing judge may be obligated to impose a special assessment upon you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Have you or your attorneys talked about how the Sentencing Commission Guidelines, which are advisory only, might inform the sentence to be imposed upon you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that in determining your sentence, the sentencing judge is obligated to calculate the applicable Sentencing Guidelines range and possible departures under the Sentencing Guidelines?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that in addition to the factors outlined in the Sentencing Commission Guidelines, the sentencing judge will also consider factors that are set forth

at 18 U.S.C. Section 3553 in determining what an appropriate sentence might be for you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Sir, do you understand that parole has been abolished and that if you are sentenced to prison, you will not be released on parole?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that the answers you give to me today under oath may in the future be used against you in a prosecution for perjury or false statement if you do not tell the truth?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: What are the elements of the offenses set forth in the indictment?

MR. MASIMORE: With respect to Count One, your Honor, it has two elements: first, that the defendant agreed with another person to try to commit healthcare fraud; and second, that the defendant knew the unlawful purpose of the plan and wilfully joined in it.

With respect to the substantive offense, that is, the objective of that conspiracy, there are three elements: first, that there was a scheme or artifice to defraud others of money or property by false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises; second, that the defendant knowingly and wilfully devised or participated in the scheme or artifice to defraud

with knowledge of its fraudulent nature and with specific intent to defraud; and third, that the target of the scheme was a healthcare benefit program as defined by statute. As a matter of law, Medicaid is such a healthcare benefit program.

With respect to the conspiracy charged in Count Two, that has three objectives: first, again, that the defendant agreed with another to commit the offenses that are the objectives of the conspiracy; second, that the defendant knew of the unlawful purpose of the plan and wilfully joined in it; and third, that a member of the conspiracy performed an overt act for the purpose of advancing the goals of the conspiracy.

With respect to the objectives of the second conspiracy, many of those objectives are misbranding offenses. The elements of those are as follows: first, the object of the violation must be a drug; second, the item must be adulterated; third, the item must have been introduced into interstate commerce or adulterated in interstate commerce, or received in interstate commerce; and fourth, that the defendant and the co-conspirators had the intent to defraud or mislead.

With respect to adulteration, under the law that means that the drugs are held under insanitary conditions whereby they may have been contaminated with filth or rendered injurious to health.

Lastly, one of the objectives is the unlawful wholesale distribution of prescription drugs, and that requires

the government to show that there were transactions to people other than the persons for whom the drugs were prescribed and that the people involved in those transactions were not licensed in that state to do so.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Rigo, having heard the elements of the offenses that are set forth in the indictment, is it still your desire to tender a plea of guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Have any threats been made to you by anyone to influence you to plead guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.

THE COURT: Have any promises been made to you concerning the sentence that you will receive?

THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.

THE COURT: Now I'm aware that the government has sent to your attorney a letter dated February 14, 2014, through which the government analyzed how it believes the Sentencing Commission Guidelines might apply to your case. I want to show you a copy of that document. Do you recognize it, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Did you have an opportunity to review this document with your counsel?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Is there anything contained in the

February 14, 2014 writing that you do not understand?

THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.

THE COURT: Do you understand that notwithstanding the analysis of the Sentencing Commission Guidelines that the government has made through the February 14, 2014 writing, that the impact, if any, that the Sentencing Commission Guidelines may have on the sentence to be imposed upon you is left solely to the discretion of the sentencing judge?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Sir, is your plea being made voluntarily, that is, of your own free will?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Did you commit the offenses that are described in the indictment?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Would you tell me in your own words what it is that you did that makes you believe yourself guilty of the offenses outlined in the indictment.

THE DEFENDANT: During the years mainly 2010 to 2012, but also in previous years, I agreed with others to buy and to sell medicines that had been prescribed to patients with insurance, Medicaid, without having a license to sell them or to buy them. On occasion the medications had the labels removed or cleaned up in order for them to be sold. When I did this, I was in Newark, New Jersey, but I knew that some of

these medicines were bought in Manhattan. I knew that what I was doing was wrong.

THE COURT: Sir, when you indicated a few moments ago that when you engaged in the conduct you were describing, you were in New Jersey and that some of the drugs involved in the activities you described were bought in New York County, were the drugs purchased in New York County brought to you in New Jersey?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Are there any questions the government would have me put to Mr. Rigo?

MR. MASIMORE: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Rigo, I'm going to turn to your counsel once again.

Is there any reason you know of why your client should not plead guilty?

MS. HENDON: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Is the government aware of any reason why defendant should not plead guilty?

MR. MASIMORE: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: If the matter were to proceed to trial, what evidence would the government offer in support of the charges made by the indictment?

MR. MASIMORE: Your Honor, the evidence would come in the form of -- some of it would come in the form of cooperators

who would be able to be prepared to testify that they bought and sold HIV medications and other medications to and from the defendant at various points from in or about 2000 through in or around 2013. In addition, there was a recorded conversation during which this defendant discussed with another person doing substantial new deals for HIV drugs. In addition, at the time of his arrest, law enforcement officers recovered a ledger showing what appeared to be significant transactions in prescription drugs.

In addition, your Honor, with respect to adulteration, the government would be able to prove through the testimony of a scientist that prescription drugs that have had their labels removed in a similar process to how the defendant and his co-conspirators removed the labels often used lighter fluid, which could and sometimes did seep in through the bottles into the pills. That results in adulteration.

Lastly, we would also have cooperators who would be able to testify that prescription drugs were purchased from Medicaid beneficiaries who had obtained those prescription drugs for free, without the intention of ingesting them but with the intention of selling them, and that the purpose of the scheme was to clean up the bottles and make them look like they were new so they could be sold later on down to commercial establishments that ultimately — either the commercial establishments or later consumers would not know that these

drugs had previously been dispensed and previously been cleaned with solvents.

THE COURT: Thank you.

I'm satisfied that Mr. Rigo understands the nature of the charges made against him through the indictment, I'm satisfied that he understands the consequences of his plea of guilty, I'm satisfied that the plea is being made voluntarily and knowingly and that there is a factual basis for the plea, so I shall report and recommend to the assigned district judge that the plea be accepted.

I'm advised that no date for sentence has been fixed. I'm going to fix a date. I direct the parties to contact the assigned district judge to determine whether that date is available on the judge's schedule. I'll fix the 22nd day of August 2014 as a date for sentence. I'll direct that a presentence report be prepared prior to that date. I direct the government to obtain a transcript of the minutes generated during this proceeding and present same to the assigned district judge before the date of sentence.

Is there any request with respect to bail?

MR. MASIMORE: No, your Honor. It can be continued as set previously.

MS. HENDON: None, your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Bail will be continued as previously

25 | fixed.

E4n1rigp Is there anything else that we need to address? MS. HENDON: Not from the defense. Thank you, your Honor. MR. MASIMORE: No, your Honor. Thank you. Have a nice day. THE COURT: Let me advise you that with respect to the presentence report, the government should provide its case summary materials to the probation department within 14 days from today and the defendant and his counsel should make themselves available for an interview with the probation department not later than 14 days from today. Thank you. Have a good day. MS. HENDON: Thank you, your Honor.